

GRAPE BOYCOTTERS***KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

Passing out leaflets -- The right to distribute leaflets is guaranteed by the United States Constitution and no city ordinance or state statute prohibiting the distribution of leaflets because they may litter streets or impede traffic is valid. This was decided by the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Schneider v. State of New Jersey*, 308, U.S. 147. This case overruled the case of *Commonwealth v. Nicolas*, 301, Mass. 584.

In *Commonwealth v. Pascone* 308, Mass. 591, Supreme Court of Massachusetts ruled that it had to follow the United States Supreme Court and hold any ordinance or statute which forbade the distribution of leaflets as being invalid and unenforceable.

Private v. Public property -- The right to pass out leaflets and to picket is guaranteed by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. Sidewalks in front of stores are public property with the possible exception of those surrounded by a private parking lot servicing a single store. Any parking lot which services more than one store, as in the case of a shopping center, is public property as soon as the doors of such stores are open to the public. Likewise the sidewalks, including a closed mall, of every store in a shopping center complex are public property. This was decided in *Logan Hill Shopping Center case* (Pennsylvania), 1968.

Being questioned by police -- If there is any argument about your rights to picket or pass out leaflets, let your picket captain handle it. Explain calmly to the police what you believe your rights to be and ask him to contact his superior officers about it. If the police say you must cease picketing, avoid being arrested and contact the Chicago Boycott Office (939-5120 939-5121) immediately. We will see that our lawyers correct the situation immediately. If you are stopped by the police: 1. You may remain silent; you do not have to answer any questions other than your name and address. 2. The police may search you for weapons by patting the outside of your clothing. 3. Whatever happens, you must not resist arrest even if you are innocent.

Acts of violence against you or other pickets -- If anyone commits any acts of violence against you, do not strike back. You should call the police and take statements from any witnesses. They should state who were involved and their names and addresses, what happened, when, where, why and how.

Please don't...But if you are arrested:

1. As soon as you have been booked, you have the right to complete at least two phone calls -- one to a relative, friend or attorney, the other to a bail bondsman.
2. The police must give you a receipt for everything taken from you, including your wallet, clothing, and packages you were carrying when arrested.
3. You must be allowed to hire and see an attorney immediately.
4. You must be allowed to post bail in most cases, but you must be able to pay the bail bondsman's fee. If you cannot pay the fee, you may ask the judge to release you from custody without bail, but he does not have to do so.
5. You do not have to give any statement to the police, nor do you have to sign any statement you might give them.
6. The police must bring you into court or release you within 48 hours after your arrest (unless the time ends on a weekend or holiday, and then they must bring you before a judge the first day court is in session).

IN ANY CASE CALL: CHICAGO BOYCOTT OFFICE, 1300 South Wabash Avenue
PHONE (312) 939-5120
939-5121

labor donated

